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BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON 221ST MEETING OF MBFR TALKS

LD291908 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, November 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

Another, 221st, closed door plenary meeting of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of the arms forces and armaments in central Europe took place at Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. As a spokesman of the Western side told journalists, the meeting was addressed by D. Rees, representative of the Canadian delegation. The Canadian delegate repeated the previous assertions of the West that the Eastern side insufficiently takes the "geographical factor" into consideration in its proposals. The press attache of the Bulgarian delegation said in an interview with the TASS correspondent that the Western delegate's speech at today's meeting, too, did not contain anything new, and that he gave no reply to the constructive and compromise proposals of socialist countries. As far as the so-called geographical factor is concerned, it was taken into account by the two sides way back at preliminary consultations when an area of future cutbacks in the armed forces and armaments and a status of the participants in the talks were being determined. I would like to recall, the representative of the Bulgarian delegation went on to say, that under consideration of the Vienna talks are matters aimed at lessening military opposition in central Europe in peace-time. Questions which may arise during an armed conflict are not discussed at the talks. About the "geographical factor", it is also essential, to note the fact that the USA and its NATO allies have big possibilities to airlift troops and by other means as well. Neither it is a secret that there are 386 military bases of the USA round the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty members. NATO can build the might of its troops not only from the territory of the United States, but also from the territories of states in Western Europe, for example, Britain, Italy, etc. Neither can one fail to take into account the U.S. Mediterranean fleet provided with military means which can easily reach the territories of socialist countries. Thus, the stand of the West is not only unconvincing but is also indicative of its unwillingness to move forward the Vienna talks, the success of which has long been awaited by the peoples of our continent, the Bulgarian representative said in conclusion.

DECLARATION BY FRG'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FAVORS ARMS LIMITATION

LD271849 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 27, TASS--The presidium of the Board of the SDPG held here a meeting, with Willy Brandt in the chair. The meeting, specifically, discussed questions of arms limitation and control. A statement for the press circulated after the meeting says: The joint declaration signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt in 1978 and the joint statement agreed upon by ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and the FRG, Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher constitute on measures of effective control over armaments and arms limitation in Europe. The presidium supports the view of Chairman of the SDPG Willy Brandt that the coming "December session of the NATO Council in Brussels should formulate concrete proposals to the Soviet Union concerning talks with the aim of averting further spiralling of the arms race in the medium-range missiles sphere. The SDPG, says the report, will be steadily and consistently declaring for the continuation of the policy of detente, will be pressing for the holding of serious talks on arms limitation and on adoption of adequate measures of control over armaments. These talks, the report says, can and must be started in the first half of 1980.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD281515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The 56th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade took place 20-23 November in Moscow. Delegations from the CEMA countries and also a Yugoslav delegation and representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank participated in the session. The commission discussed and approved a plan of work for 1980-1981. In the immediate future it is planned to fulfill the primary tasks connected with implementing the comprehensive program.

The question of the basis of contract prices for mutual trade in the upcoming 5-year period was discussed. Questions also considered included that of reflecting in long-term trade agreements and annual protocols on trade, the commitments for goods deliveries stemming from agreements concluded on the basis of the long-term targeted cooperation programs, and that of preparing proposals to improve work in the sphere of production specialization and cooperation in the field relating to foreign trade. The session was held in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

COMMISSION ON ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD281517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Budapest, 22 November TASS--A regular session of the CEMA Standing Commission on the Radio Engineering and Electronics Industry has been held here. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR and a Yugoslav delegation took part in the session. The commission adopted for guidance and execution the resolutions of the sessions of the CEMA Council sitting and CEMA Executive Committee and CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity and Elaborated Measures for their implementation. In connection with the coordination of plans for the development of the CEMA countries' radio engineering and electronics industry for 1981 through 1985 and in accordance with the program for performing work on the coordination of the CEMA countries' national economic plans for 1981 through 1985 the commission examined materials on this question and approved for signing a draft treaty on multilateral specialization and sharing in the production of equipment for automated air traffic control systems. The commission examined the question of creating a unified cell base for radio components and radio components for the CEMA countries. The session took place in an atmosphere of unanimity, cooperation, friendship and mutual understanding.

MEETING IN POLAND DISCUSSES PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR POWER

LD281148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A session of the CEMA Standing Commission on the Utilization of Nuclear Power for Peaceful Purposes was held in the Polish town of Zelena Gora. The session was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Representatives of Yugoslavia and of a number of international organizations were also present at the session. Those taking part in the session considered the drafts for an agreement and program of cooperation in the issues of nuclear power generators included in the long-term, special-purpose program of cooperation of the CEMA member countries on power, fuel and raw materials.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO BAR SHAH

LD300800 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, November 30, TASS--In connection with reports that appeared in the press that the former shah of Iran might go to Mexico, the Mexican Government declared that it will not allow the former shah of Iran to arrive in Mexico. This was stated by Mexico's Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda. The minister stressed that the permission for his arrival in Mexico would contradict the country's interests.

FURTHER REPORT ON CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD291445 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Nov 29, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter made a statement here at a press conference on American-Iranian relations. He expressed concern at the fact that a group of U.S. citizens are being held as hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. "We shall not rest or give up our efforts until all Americans are freed," said the President. "We hold the government of Iran fully responsible for their well-being and their safe return."

J. Carter accused the Government of Iran of "actually supporting the seizure of hostages and even taking part in it."

Describing the seizure of the embassy as a "serious trial" for the United States, the President added: "In the coming days our resolution could be put to an even more severe tests."

Concerning Iran's demands of the United States, the main one of which is the extradition of the former shah, the President said that "they will be taken as empty words" until such time as all the American hostages are released. The Government of Iran, he stressed, must "recognize the gravity of the situation" and "consider the serious consequences which will arise if any harm comes to any one of the hostages." "I want the American people and the whole world to know," J. Carter said, "that we will persistently exert our efforts until all the Americans to a man are released."

Speaking of the cessation of Iranian oil supplies to the United States, the President called for an increase in the extraction of American raw energy and for a more effective use of its own energy resources. We must recognize the fact, he said, that our people are vulnerable, that all our people may become hostage as a result of our colossal dependence on oil coming from other countries. We must recognize the fact that this dependence is a direct threat to our national security, and unite efforts in the struggle for our country's energy freedom.

J. Carter was asked how he intends to strive for overcoming the present crisis in American-Iranian relations. In reply the President said: "On my part it would not be expedient to publicly discuss all possible alternatives which our country has." He continued, I am fully determined to insure the safety of the hostages and their release via diplomatic channels and through peaceful means. However, the United States also has other alternatives for action which will be examined depending upon the circumstances."

Replying to another question, J. Carter said that the decision on the entry into the United States of the former shah was made by him personally and that he "did not intend to make any apologies."

AFP: U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WARNED OF 'DEMONSTRATION'

NC300958 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Moscow, Nov 30, (AFP)--Soviet authorities apparently managed to head off a demonstration by Iranian students before the American Embassy here, U.S. diplomatic sources said.

The embassy was warned in a telephone call that a demonstration was possible. Later in the morning a second call said the march was unlikely, an embassy press spokesman said.

He added there was no indication the demonstration was sponsored by the Soviet authorities.

Normal security measures were taken inside the embassy and the Soviet guard outside was stepped up, the spokesman said.

CIA LINKS WITH SHAH REGIME IN IRAN OUTLINED

LD291856 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 29, TASS--The growing testimony of crimes committed by the former shah of Iran, with the United States having a hand in these crimes, is printed in the American press.

The beginning to close and profitable links between the United States and the Iranian throne, writes the newspaper New York TIMES, was laid by the overthrow of the Mossadeq legitimate government, organized by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1953, and the return to Iran of the shah who fled the country. The shah is cited by the newspaper as saying that he owes his throne to the United States. In a bid to suppress any opposition to the shah regime, the American intelligence service immediately after the coup in Iran started forming the SAVAK secret Iranian police. The Central Intelligence Agency, the newspaper points out, helped organize and directed that tool of terror with the help of its "Israeli friends". SAVAK, writes the New York TIMES, was the instrument of shah's repressions, about 30,000 agents of that secret police found those suspected of dissident thought and subjected many of them to the brutest of tortures.

As is admitted by the American press itself, after 1953 the shah turned Iran actually into a province of American capital. According to the newspaper Boston GLOBE, there were at least 400 American corporations operating in the country by the time of the collapse of the shah regime. For them Iran was a "Golden lode." Every new American enterprise, which appeared in Iran, the New York TIMES points out, deducted a certain share to the shah or his relatives. Many deals in arms supplies could be concluded only after the payment of relevant "commission" money to the shah people. It is impossible to precisely estimate how much money the shah and his family illegally hid abroad, the newspaper writes. The shah and his family have stolen too much, believes former Under Secretary of State of the United States George Ball. Prominent public leader of the United States, well-known Negro athlete Mohammed Ali has said in his television appearance that the United States gives the hiding place for the thief and this is wrong. He made a call that the shah should be sent to Iran for trial.

A noisy anti-Iranian campaign is meanwhile under way in the United States. The owners of the New York DAILY NEWS backed well-known news analyst Pete Hamill on the ground that the stand he holds toward Iran is not suitable to the newspaper. In the recent days Hamill wrote a number of items in which he demanded extradition of the former shah of Iran from the United States.

Alan Cranston, deputy Senate Democratic majority leader, has called for a "big club" policy against Iran. Former President of the United States R. Nixon asked in an American television interview why should not the United States intrude into Iran and remove those who are in power there. Iran is a weak country, he said.

Tehran, November 29, TASS--Mass anti-American demonstrations are under way here. The demonstrators demand that the former shah be extradited by the United States to Iran.

S. Qotbzadeh, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, who was appointed foreign minister of Iran, has said that foreign policy of his country will remain unchanged.

Official representative of the Islamic Revolutionary Council H. Habibi reaffirmed the invariability of Iran's stand in the Iranian-American conflict. "The United States must give the shah back and we shall release the hostages. In this lies the essence of the problem", he said.

Facts of brutal suppression of popular actions by the former shah regime have been disclosed in an interview to the West German weekly STERN by Secretary of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Beheshti. "Our revolution against the shah, he said, cost us 60,000 human lives. And what should we say to the relatives of those who perished when they hear that the shah is now at large and lives at ease in the United States?"

IZVESTIYA REPORTS U.S. MEASURES TO HANDLE IRAN CRISIS

LD291441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general headline "Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] New York--UN Secretary General K. Waldheim has sent a letter to the Security Council president requesting the urgent convening of the Security Council to discuss "the critical situation in relations between the United States and Iran."

At a press conference at the UN headquarters K. Waldheim stated that in his opinion "relations have now been aggravated to such a degree that there is a threat to the peace and stability not only of this region but of the whole world."

An AP correspondent reports from Tehran that Bani Sadr, the leader of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, welcomed UN Secretary General K. Waldheim's appeal to convene a UN Security Council session to discuss the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

In a talk with correspondents, U.S. President J. Carter said that he was "not particularly optimistic" in connection with the forthcoming Security Council session. J. Carter stressed that the United States does not intend to condemn the shah's regime.

Quoting a State Department spokesman, AP reports that the United States will insist that any Security Council resolution is limited only to questions of freeing the U.S. hostages.

Tripoli--The permanent secretary of the Arab People's Congress and an Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation have appealed to the Arab countries to break off diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, stop oil deliveries to Washington and abandon the dollar in oil transactions.

The Arab People's Congress, which unites in its ranks the progressive political parties, trade unions and public organizations of the Arab world, and the Iranian representatives also urged the Arab governments to withdraw their monetary assets from U.S. banks.

Washington--Calls for a tougher stance with regard to Iran continue to ring out in the United States. Speaking on television, G. Ball, former under secretary of state, said that the United States might undertake "a punitive action" against this country. He said he did not rule out such an action even after the U.S. hostages in Tehran had been released. G. Ball lays the blame for the present U.S. difficulties on "former Secretary of State Kissinger and several others" who, he said, "made considerable efforts to obtain permission for the former shah to enter the United States."

UPI reports that the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk will reach Iran's shores early this week. The aircraft carrier Midway is already in the Persian Gulf and the Italian press reports that another aircraft carrier--the Nimitz--is on its way there.

Paris--In threatening to intervene in Iran the White House committed a gross error, the newspaper LE MATIN writes, commenting on the development of the U.S.-Iranian crisis. "This threat has only kindled hatred for the United States and aggravated the conflict instead of evoking fear in Iran."

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD300931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Activeness"]

[Text] Reports on the buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean region are multiplying daily.

It is well known that a major grouping of U.S. naval forces headed by the aircraft carrier Midway has been in the Arabian Sea for several weeks now. Recently another group of U.S. warships, headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk set off from the American naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines to join it. Finally, another two American ships--the aircraft carrier Nimitz and the missile cruiser Albany--set a course for the Persian Gulf from the Mediterranean in the last few days. The U.S. press is adding up the ships' strike power, the number of aircraft on the aircraft carriers and their possible range.

Reporting on the American warships' movements, the transatlantic mass information media associate this, above all, with the present tension in American-Iranian relations. Various versions of a solution "by force" [silovoye resheniye] to the crisis which has emerged--from bombing Iran's oilfields to seizing its airfields--are being discussed openly in the newspapers.

U.S. military preparations today take in a huge area stretching, according to the New York DAILY NEWS, from Pakistan to Turkey and including the largest oil-producing regions in the capitalist world. As is well known, Washington has declared these regions to be within the sphere of its "strategic interests."

It is no accident that political commentators recall in this connection that talk about defending American "interests" by means of military force began long before the current crisis in American-Iranian relations.

The growing U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean is arousing justified concern in public and political circles in countries in that extensive region. They cannot fail to see that the Pentagon is exploiting events in Iran to speed up imperialist plans for the militarization of the Indian Ocean--plans which create a serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of all the states located there.

In such explosive conditions the demands of governments and the public in the Indian Ocean states for an end to the buildup of American military preparations in that region and its transformation into a peace zone are becoming particularly topical.

RSFSR'S SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES RECEPTION FOR GOVERNORS

LD291718 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of United States governors is on a visit here in the Soviet Union. On 28th November, a reception was held at the government building of the Russian Federation. Speaking at the reception, Prime Minister Mikhail Solomentsev of the Russian Federation said this, in part:

Visits by United States governors to the Soviet Union have already become a tradition, in the same way as American visits by leading Soviet officials from the union republics, administrative regions and areas. This year marks 20 years since the exchange of visits began. In my opinion, Mikhail Solomentsev said, such ties are useful because they foster better understanding and trust between the Soviet and American peoples. I hope my guests will agree with that.

Prime Minister Solomentsev continued: You have had a busy schedule during your visit here. You have talked with officials in our ministries and other government departments and visited industrial enterprises and cultural establishments. You are also to visit Minsk and Leningrad. We hope that your trip in this country, as well as your stay here in Moscow, will serve our common objective: to know and understand each other better. This summer we witnessed a significant event in Soviet-American relations, the summit in Vienna. The talks between President Brezhnev and President Carter open up opportunities for broader cooperation on the basis of full equality, equal security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs. The signing of the SALT II treaty was the chief result of the Vienna summit. The passage of this treaty and its full implementation would create the groundwork for stopping the escalation of the nuclear arms buildup and for the subsequent switchover to reducing nuclear stockpiles.

The Soviet Union favors most radical measures towards disarmament and has on many occasions made constructive proposals to that effect. The latest Soviet proposals put forward by President Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin on 6th October can serve as a graphic example. These proposals are aimed at reducing the arms race and at a real lessening of confrontation. This course is fully supported by the entire Soviet people. I hope, Mikhail Solomentsev said, that during your stay here speaking to officials and private citizens you will be able to see for yourselves that this is indeed so.

We on our part believe that the leading officials of your country and Americans generally, who are interested in a stronger and lasting peace, will support initiatives aimed at averting a nuclear war and building a more secure world.

I'd like to voice confidence that during your meetings at all levels you will be able to see for yourselves that the Soviet people have friendly feelings towards Americans. Soviet people have a sincere desire for our relations to be built on the solid basis of good neighborliness.

END OF SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

LD291143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Visit to the United States"]

[Text] New York--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by S.F. Medunov, member of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission and first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy CPSU Kraykom, has arrived in New York from Denver (Colorado) at the end of its trip to the United States. It has been here at the invitation of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives.

In Denver, Colorado, Governor R. Lamb, and Mayor W. McNichols received members of the delegation. A meeting took place with T. Wirth, member of the Colorado House of Representatives. The delegation also visited Colorado University and a number of agricultural projects.

In New York the delegation had meetings and talks with prominent representatives of U.S. business circles, including D. Kendall, chairman of the board of directors of the Pepsico firm, and A. Hammer, chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum company. In a discussion with the Soviet parliamentarians the leaders of the American companies stressed that the U.S. business world is in favor of comprehensive development of Soviet-American relations in both the political and the economic sphere.

The representatives of the U.S. business world also noted that the speediest ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty would allow the creation of a favorable climate for normalizing trade ties between the two countries.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN KIEV--A delegation of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, touring the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, recently spent 5 days in Kiev. The guests were received by Osnach, presidium chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The lofty mission of scientists to promote mutual understanding by all means and to foster confidence among peoples was discussed by the delegation members with the associates of the Institute for Social and Economic Problems in Foreign Countries of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and of the Scientific Research Institute for Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases. The delegation members also met the workers of the Darnitsa silk combine and of the Tribukhovskiy Sovkhoz in Obukhovskiy Rayon, inspected the exhibition of national economic achievements of the Ukrainian SSR, toured historical and architectural monuments and projects in the Ukraine's capital city, and visited Kiev museums. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 AU]

USSR, VIETNAM SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL

LD290030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] As a result of talks in Moscow, the USSR and Vietnam have signed a protocol for 1980 on trade turnover and payments. A document on the granting by the Soviet Union to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of credit on favorable terms for paying for Soviet goods being supplied to Vietnam was also signed.

Volodin Commentary

LD291732 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

["For the Sake of Peaceful Construction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--TASS commentator Andrey Volodin writes: The governmental delegations of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have signed in Moscow a protocol on trade and payments for 1980 between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and also documents on granting Vietnam a credit on easy terms to pay for commodities to be supplied from the USSR to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam next year. Next year, the Soviet Union is to supply Vietnam with such commodities, essential for the national economy of that country, as petroproducts, machines and equipment, including for the projects going up with Soviet technical assistance. Bread products, fabrics and other consumer goods are to be supplied to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in large quantities to meet the needs of the Vietnamese population. It is indicative that these deliveries are carried out over and above those which are to be effected in 1980 in accordance with the recently-signed agreement on aid to Vietnam through the means raised by an all-union communist subbotnik in the Soviet Union.

The simultaneously signed Soviet-Vietnamese documents envisage deliveries to the Soviet Union of significant volumes of traditional commodities of Vietnamese export, including commodities such as textile industry products, handicraft articles, some raw commodities which have earned a good reputation in the world market. The new Soviet-Vietnamese documents show that economic cooperation between our countries, which is to mark its 25th anniversary in 1980, is assuming still greater proportions, grows its [as received] significance in all the many-sided complex of fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese links. Suffice it only to note that trade between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam over the years of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation increased several hundred times and now amounts to more than 400 million roubles.

Another thing is also important. The documents, which have just been signed, convincingly reaffirm that all the plans of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are aimed at peaceful construction, are permeated by the profound concern for the good of our peoples, the interests of building a new society in our countries--socialism and communism.

PRC'S CONTINUING 'FLAGRANT PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SRV SCORED

LD291511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Lebedev article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Flagrant Provocations"]

[Text] According to reports now coming from Hanoi, the Beijing authorities are continuing to organize acts of provocation on the Chinese-Vietnamese border which signify a direct threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

China has concentrated 15 divisions directly at the border with Vietnam and another 6 army corps in nearby rear areas.

The Chinese side is regularly directing artillery, mortar and missile fire on the SRV's population centers and special subunits are intruding deep into Vietnamese territory, attacking frontier patrols and killing civilians. In all, according to an SRV Foreign Ministry statement, since 16 March the Chinese authorities have carried out over 1,000 acts of armed provocation.

The buildup of acts of provocation on dry land is accompanied by acts of hostility against the SRV in the air and at sea. Almost every night Chinese aircraft carry out practise bombings in the border region and intrude into the SRV's air space. Chinese warships are entering Vietnam's territorial waters in the Haiphong region, off the shore of Quang Ninh Province and near offshore islands belonging to Vietnam.

It is characteristic that while it is engaging in saber-rattling in the border regions the Beijing leadership is not ceasing to reiterate that it intends to "teach a second lesson" to Vietnam and is again threatening aggression against the SRV. At a session of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission Standing Committee, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reports, Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, delivered a report on the possibility of a second attack by China on Vietnam. Such statements are undoubtedly aimed at preparing the world public for new Chinese military adventures against the SRV.

Beijing's show of "military muscle" on the Chinese-Vietnamese border dangerously stokes tension in relations between the two countries and presents a direct threat to peace in this part of the world. The Beijing expansionists' actions reveal once again the reactionary hegemonistic foreign policy of China's ruling circles which is causing grave anxiety among the international public.

The heroic people of Vietnam--the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia--are pursuing a policy of peace and friendship with all countries. They need peace to restore their national economy destroyed during the many years' war against foreign aggression and to build a new society. At the same time they are ready to rebuff any encroachments on their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The sympathies and support of Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the world's progressive public are on the SRV's side.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS MAKE 'FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT' TO SINGAPORE

LD292337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Singapore, 29 November, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in the Republic of Singapore at the invitation of the Singapore Parliament. This is the first official visit to Singapore by Soviet parliamentarians in the history of relations between the two states.

Replying at the airport to the questions of local journalists, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed the existence of fine prospects for an expansion and development of Soviet-Singapore links and a strengthening of bilateral cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

PELSHE SPEAKS AT ROMANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN PLOIESTI

LD281455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text of speech by A. Ya. Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Party Control Committee chairman, at a Romanian-Soviet friendship rally in Ploiesti, Romania--first five paragraphs are excerpted from editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 21 November (TASS)--The many-thousands-strong collective of the 1 May petroleum equipment plant in the city of Ploiesti, a major industrial center of Romania, today warmly greeted their Soviet guests--the CPSU delegation to the 12th Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Congress, headed by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

The members of the CPSU delegation acquainted themselves with the plant's shops. Comrade A.Ya. Pelshe chatted with workers, engineers and technicians.

S. Teodorescu, the plant's director, and A. Tamas, deputy secretary of the party committee, familiarized the Soviet guests with the production process and gave an account of the plant and of the output which it produces. With the delegation were V. Vilou, chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission, T. Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee and G. Badrus, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

A crowded Romanian-Soviet friendship rally was held at the plant.

A.Ya. Pelshe, who was greeted by prolonged applause from those assembled, addressed the meeting.

A.Ya. Pelshe's speech

Dear comrades!

It gives us, the members of the CPSU delegation invited to the 12th RCP Congress, great satisfaction to meet with you, representatives of the working class and of the engineering and technical intelligentsia of Socialist Romania.

It is a pleasure for us to acquaint ourselves with Ploiesti, a major industrial center of Romania, a city famous for its combat and revolutionary traditions. The familiarization with your plant also leaves us with many impressions. I must say that the drilling devices and diverse equipment for the petroleum industry manufactured here are known and valued in the Soviet Union.

We are grateful to you for the cordial welcome and we wholeheartedly and fraternally greet you and, through you, the working class and all working people of Socialist Romania.

We have a pleasant task entrusted us by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Knowing that during the congress the delegation would be meeting with the working people of the 1 May plant, Leonid Ilich asked us to convey his warm greetings to your collective and the entire Romanian people and his wishes for your success.

The Soviet people are sincerely glad that your country arrived at the current congress with significant new achievements. The developed multisectorial industry, the cooperative-based agriculture and achievements in the sphere of science and culture--all that comprises Romania's present complexion, has been created by the intensive work of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia. Behind these successes lies the great organizational activity of the RCP, the combat vanguard of the Romanian working people.

At the 12th congress, which is currently being held, Romanian communists are assessing the path they have traversed, summing up the results and discussing tasks for their country's further socioeconomic development. The RCP Central Committee report, delivered by Nicolae Ceausescu, formulates the great tasks whose solution will insure the successful development of Romania's national economy in the forthcoming 5-year plan period and in the long run.

Your achievements, just like the achievements of all fraternal socialist countries, testifies to the creative strength of the socialist system and to the fruitfulness of the close cooperation of peoples who have chosen Marxist-Leninist ideals as their chief reference point.

The CPSU and the Soviet people cherish the friendly relations of our countries. "We, after all, are not merely close neighbors," L.I. Brezhnev said, when he spoke in Bucharest. "The commonality of ideology and goals, Marxist-Leninist ideals and the experience of equitable cooperation accumulated over the decades--such are the objective foundations for the pooling of our efforts in resolving the many tasks facing us."

On the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the ties between the Soviet Union and Romania have acquired a yet more diversified and profound nature. They include the useful exchange of experience, live contacts through the parties, and cooperation of public organizations. They also include fruitful cooperation in key sectors of industry and in the sphere of science and technology. And, of course, trade. Its volume in the current 5-year plan period is R9 billion. This is a increase of 70 percent as compared to the previous 5-year plan period, a good increase.

Our common task is to achieve the fullest possible implementation of the ideas and provisions of the statement on the further development of cooperation and fraternal friendship between the CPSU and RCP, and between the Soviet Union and Romania signed in 1976 by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu. The content of all subsequent Soviet-Romanian summit meetings points precisely in this direction. It seems that by a consistently internationalist policy we can jointly progress toward new frontiers of collaboration and cooperation.

The strengthening of the cohesion, ideological-political unity and internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries has always been, and continues to be, the basis of the CPSU's policy. Our party pursues this policy faithfully and invariably.

We believe that in the eighties the fraternal countries' mutual ties should acquire new scope and, most important of all, new qualitative features. I am thinking primarily of the deepening of socialist economic integration. Experience--and considerable experience at that--has already been accumulated of the joint construction of very important enterprises and oil and gas pipelines and the unification of energy systems, experience which offers visible evidence of the tremendous benefits to be gained from our joint actions.

The CEMA countries are now jointly embarking on work of great socioeconomic political importance--the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs. Problems relating to fuel, the power industry and raw materials, to increasing the production of food and consumer goods, the development of the most up-to-date machine building and improvement of transport communications are coming to the fore. In short, we are concentrating on those problems whose solution will enable us to create a sure foundation for the further progress of the socialist community as a whole and of each individual country.

The communist parties guiding socialist and communist building are profoundly and comprehensively analyzing the requirements and particular features of the coming decade. Considerable attention was devoted to this at Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the leaders of the other fraternal parties and countries in the Crimea this summer. The conclusion is clear--to turn the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation [kooperatsiya], and we have all the conditions and all the prerequisites--political, economic and ideological--for this.

Of course, cooperation [kooperatsiya] must be a mutually advantageous matter. Each country has its own interests, special features, traditions and, finally, objective economic potential. We are seeking the kind of cooperation that will conform to the interests of all its participants. The vitality and strength of our community lies in the fact that it is possible within its framework to combine judiciously and harmoniously the national and internationalist interests of all countries.

Each country's successes objectively benefit the community as a whole and the solidity, strength and authority of the socialist community serve as a sure buttress and guarantee of each fraternal country's prosperity.

By acting together, cohesively, we can achieve a sure solution of the most complex problems and scale new heights in social development. The CPSU and the entire Soviet people advocate comprehensive growth of our interaction, and also advocate common, concerted work and the strengthening of the socialist community.

Comrades!

I would like to say a few words about how things stand with us, in the Soviet Union, and about which top priority tasks the Soviet people and their Communist Party are currently solving.

The basis of all our activity is the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 10th 5-year plan.

Basically, the current 5-year plan is being fulfilled successfully. Mighty industry complexes are springing up in many parts of the Soviet land--in Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia. A broad program is being implemented for the development of Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone.

Of course when we talk about achievements we are also aware of unresolved tasks and we take into account the complexities which the development of the world economy as a whole is encountering. We are by no means separated from it by a blank wall. As we draft the next 5-year plan and the main directions for the development of our national economy up until 1990 we are formulating our socialist answer both to the energy problem and to questions of environmental conservation, in short, to all the main tasks of the last quarter of the 20th century.

At the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, work has developed on a national economic program, and primarily an energy program, which looks many years into the future. It proceeds on the basis of the paramount significance of the power industry and the need to open up new sources of energy. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, transport, machine building, the chemical industry and the food and light industry--all sectors of the national economy will attain new frontiers. In firmly following the outlined course, the party will continue as before to devote serious attention to the further development of agriculture on the basis of industrial methods and the latest agricultural techniques.

We are also implementing significant measures in the national economic management sphere. Our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government recently adopted an important decision on the further improvement of the economic mechanism. In the economic sphere the party and government are placing the main emphasis on intensive growth factors, on the achievement of final production results with minimum manpower and material expenditure. This is a law-governed trend of developed socialism.

The new USSR Constitution has been in operation for more than 2 years. It is actively operating for the benefit of the Soviet people and for socialism. Millions of Soviet people are participating in one form or another in managing society's affairs. The activity of all levels of soviets has been significantly stepped up.

The whole of Soviet society is closely united around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician of modern times, true Leninist and fighter for peace and the friendship of the peoples. This unity of party and people is a powerful source of our country's dynamism and might.

Together with the other Warsaw Pact participants our country firmly and consistently advocates lasting peace and security, the limitation and cessation of the arms race and fruitful cooperation among the peoples. Our entire international activity is geared to these humane and lofty goals.

The Soviet Union has been, and still is, a convinced advocate of truly equitable and just international relations and it resolutely condemns all forms of imperialist and hegemonist pressure, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and discrimination.

The focus of all world politics is currently the problem of disarmament and in many respects the time we are living in is undoubtedly a crucial moment.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee November 1978 Moscow Conference put forward an integral program for the materialization of detente and for supplementing and consolidating it with detente measures in the military sphere. The nucleus of this program is the clearing away of all the obstructive enmity and alienation left over from the cold war and, first and foremost, the adoption of real, tangible, concrete steps on disarmament.

The Soviet Union is unswervingly following this program. The essence of the Soviet approach to all the chief international problems is expounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent speeches, above all his speech in Berlin. The practical proposals put forward in this speech were appraised throughout the world as exceptionally important. As you know, the Soviet Union adopted, in agreement with the other Warsaw Pact participants, a unilateral decision to withdraw from the territory of the GDR, within a 1-year period, about 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment. The Soviet Union is also prepared to reduce, compared with the present level, the number of medium-range nuclear missile facilities deployed in the western part of the Soviet Union, on condition, of course, that additional medium-range nuclear weapons are not deployed in Western Europe. The Soviet Union calls for talks on the entire complex of problems relating to military detente and arms limitation on the European Continent to start at once.

The Warsaw Pact member states propose expanding confidence-building measures on the European Continent. It is our profound conviction that Europe can and must become a continent of lasting peace and good-neighborly cooperation among all peoples. This would be promoted significantly if all the states that participated in the all-European conference were to accept the Warsaw Pact states' proposals regarding the renunciation of first use of nuclear and nonnuclear weapons against one another and also on convening an all-European conference at a political level.

The entry into force of the new Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty could have a considerable and positive influence on the international situation. This treaty is welcomed by all who hold dear the interests of peace and security of the peoples. All the fraternal socialist countries support it vigorously and unequivocally. This is very important.

As is known, the treaty is still under examination in American legislative organs and, meanwhile, the United States, together with some of its NATO partners, is planning extremely dangerous steps to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons on the territories of a number of West European states. It is no secret to us whom they intend to direct these weapons against: the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

Clearly it would not be inappropriate to point out that if the NATO circles do not abandon their plans to launch a new round of the arms race then the Warsaw Pact participants will have no option but to adopt additional measures to strengthen their security. I think that the experience of two and a half decades is quite convincing evidence that the Warsaw Pact is capable of reliably protecting the peaceful life and labor of the socialist peoples.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are seeking peace and struggling for peace. They abhor all manifestations of imperialism and hegemonism and willful attempts to teach other peoples how to live. We are confident that by acting together, by closely coordinating our efforts, strengthening cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonalined movement and with realistically minded Western political circles and by relying on the peoples' will for peace we can insure that the future of Europe and the world as a whole will be free from the threat of a new war and from the arms race.

Dear comrades!

The meeting with your collective and the fine words spoken here about our party and our people evoke in our delegation feelings of profound appreciation. I can assure you, dear comrades, that we have always responded with the same sincere friendship.

We wish you new successes in the building of a developed socialist society and we wish all of you happiness and prosperity!

Long live friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Romanian communists and the Soviet and Romanian peoples!

May the cohesion of the socialist community grow stronger on the basis of the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism!

Long live peace and communism!

AUCCTU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO GDR, RETURNS HOME

LD281451 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] On 24 November a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary P.T. Pimenov, which participated in the 21st session of the WFTU Bureau held here, left Berlin for home. At the airfield the delegation was seen off by H. Neukrantz, secretary of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Committee; H. Franke, chief of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Committee International Relations Department, and other Free German Trade Union Federation executives. The delegation arrived in Moscow the same day. It was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU executives.

KOVALEV COMMENTS ON SOARES INTERVIEW

LD290013 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] In connection with the coming interim elections of the Assembly of the Republic, the Lisbon correspondent for Soviet radio and television asked Mario Soares, the secretary general of the Socialist Party, the following question: What, in your opinion, is the way out of Portugal's political crisis?

[Begin Soares recording] Basically the current crisis in our country is political, but there is a political crisis caused by the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, but by the pressure of the rightwing forces [sentence as heard] The way out of this crisis naturally is a victory of the left. [end recording]

Mario Soares continues: [Begin Soares recording] The first elections for the Legislative Assembly [as heard] are important elections because if, by some remote possibility, the right were to win it would destroy the Constitution of 1976. It would destroy the existing social regime which resulted from the 25 April revolution. For these reasons we believe that it is fundamental that the Socialist Party poll an (?expressive) vote. Naturally the Socialist Party will not be able to constitute an absolute majority by itself, but the Communist Party will also have a vote and both parties--which are fundamentally the parties of the Portuguese working class--must have a majority together to block the path of the Portuguese reactionary right. I am absolutely convinced that this is what will happen, because in the past 5 years the Portuguese people have acquired a heightened social awareness, do not want to return to a fascist past, and want to insure a future of harmonious and peaceful development. [end recording]

Eduard Kovalev, Soviet journalist and international affairs specialist, who during the first years of the April revolution worked in Portugal as a TASS correspondent, has the following comment on Mario Soares' statements: [Begin Kovalev recording] One must agree with the Socialist Party leader when he says that the true guarantee for overcoming the present crisis lies in a victory of the forces of the left, the true democratic forces in the elections, and in the first place a victory of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. If we study carefully the program of the rightists of the so-called Democratic Alliance we must admit that Mario Soares is right when he says that a victory of that alliance--basically rightwing, conservative and monarchist--will repeal the 1976 constitution and will truly endanger the democratic regime installed in Portugal following the 25 April 1974 revolution. In these matters there are no differences between the Socialist Party and the other leftwing forces of the country. In this case it seems that there is a good basis to achieve mutual understanding among all truly democratic forces of Portugal. There is a good basis for an agreement on a future government majority.

Things, however, are not really this way. The socialists, as before, remain indecisive and hesitant; they struggle independently from other leftwing forces. It is not by chance that Mario Soares speaks repeatedly for the need for the broad mass of voters to vote for the Socialist Party and for it alone.

The Socialist leader admits, it is true, that his party will not poll an absolute majority, but to date he has not said with whom the Socialist Party will form a coalition after the elections, in what majority the socialists intend to find support if they once again receive a mandate to form a government. In this way the leaders of the Portuguese Socialist Party are, in fact, asking the voters to buy a pig in a poke. It is difficult to believe that the voters will go along with this, and it is not very probable that this wavering and indecisive attitude by the socialist leaders will lead to the success of their party in the elections. If the socialists were to define their position as regards government alliances beforehand--as, for example, the communists did--then the voters would know that by voting for the Socialist Party they would not be handing a carte blanche to the Socialist deputies but forcing them to follow policies in their interests, a policy which will defend the interests of the broad masses of Portugal.

It is true that Mario Soares told the Soviet television and radio correspondent that both parties of the Portuguese workers, socialists and communists, must together raise themselves to block the path of the Portuguese reactionaries. We hope this is what happens. But the question can be asked: What guarantees exist that the Socialist Party, in the prevailing conditions, will turn to the left and not in the opposite direction, toward the right?

The experiences of the political struggle between 1975 and 1977 raised many doubts about the coherence of the positions of the Socialists. During these years its leaders frequently sided with the rightwing parties, which they at present criticize. Although they criticize the rightists, the leaders of the Socialist Party have not even today given up attacking other leftwing forces which do not unconditionally support them.

Maybe, under the present conditions, when on 2 December the Portuguese voters go to the polls they will vote for representatives of the reactionaries, who wish to destroy the gains of the 25 April revolution, or for the leftwing democratic forces. These forces struggle for the continuation and consolidation of the revolutionary gains. Nevertheless the voters will prefer the candidates who with clarity and precision outline their positions, the candidates from whom one does not expect a sudden change of policy as regards national problems.

CUNHAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS

LD292355 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] During a press conference for foreign newsmen Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Alvaro Cunhal said that the PCP feels that the interim elections of 2 December a constitutional [word indistinct] for overcoming the prolonged and serious governmental crisis. These elections, Alvaro Cunhal said, were caused by the Socialist Party's [PS] refusal to insure a stable parliamentary majority even though it always had the conditions to do so. The constant refusal of the PS leaders to cooperate with the communists blocks the country's democratic development, Alvaro Cunhal said. The PCP secretary general criticized the policies of the rightwing parties' electoral bloc, the so-called Democratic Alliance, which will not only destroy the revolutionary gains but the democratic regime itself. Examples of this, the speaker said, are the plans envisaged in the program of the alliance for an illegal revision of the Constitution.

Alvaro Cunhal showed himself confident that the communists will be able to increase the number of their representatives in the Assembly of the Republic. He said that the United People's Alliance, formed by the PCP and the Portuguese democratic movement, have every possibility of returning deputies from electoral constituencies in which the Communist Party previously had no representative. In this matter he stressed the PCP's enhanced influence in the northern areas of the country where (?previously) the positions of the extreme rightwing and profascist groups were especially strong and where the Communist Party had to work in virtually clandestine conditions.

NATO USE OF AWACS FOR ESPIONAGE CONTRADICT DETENTE

LD291946 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 29, TASS--A U.S. Boeing-707, carrying the latest electronic reconnaissance equipment, touched down this week at the NATO air base in Ramstein, Pfaltz. According to the U.S. Air Force headquarters in Europe, the aircraft is one of the Advance Warning and Control System (AWACS) based in Oklahoma the United States. The crew which arrived in Ramstein will study the conditions of "possible military operations in Europe". The programme of the "visit" envisages the training of cooperation with land-bound radars to study the operation of the new system in the observing and control of combat actions. The statement makes it clear that similar "visits" from across the ocean to Western Europe will continue in the future.

The whole manoeuvre is most obviously aimed at building air espionage against socialist countries. It is no secret that espionage is the main function of the AWACS system developed by NATO on U.S. initiative.

According to the Pentagon, AWACS aircraft will be running systematic flights in the immediate proximity to the socialist borders. Thus, everything is being done to move the espionage bases closer to their target. Under the U.S. pressure West Germany has already decided to buy an AWACS system. To justify the huge spendings on the Pentagon "parcel" the scarecrow of "the Soviet menace" was raised again to deceive the West German public.

Democratic public in West Germany considers that these plans have nothing in common with the interests of detente and cooperation between European states.

KUZNETSOV GREETS PONOMAREV ON RETURN TO MOSCOW FROM ROME

LD291617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' foreign affairs commissions headed by B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, returned to Moscow from Rome on 22 November. It was in Italy at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission.

The delegation was met by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and other officials.

KHOMEYNI REPORTEDLY SAYS HOSTAGES COULD BE CONDITIONALLY 'PARDONED'

LD300952 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mexico has said it would not allow the deposed shah of Iran to return there because this was contrary to Mexico's interests. A statement issued by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said that Mexico would not renew the tourist visa given to the former shah. It is to expire in a week.

In Tehran, meanwhile, new mass demonstrations are taking place today demanding the shah be extradited from the United States where he is located at present in order to stand trial in Iran. The Ayatollah Khomeyni, addressing foreign newsmen in the town of Qom again called for the shah's extradition. According to the FRANCE PRESSE, he said that if the staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are tried and found guilty under Muslim law they could be pardoned on condition that the shah and the wealth he amassed are returned to Iran. Iranians have calculated that the shah and his family have robbed the country of $81 billion.

Yesterday the United States appealed to the International Court of Justice in The Hague in connection with its citizens being held hostages at the embassy in Tehran. Twenty American combat ships are still heading for the coast of Iran.

U.S. FEARS WORLD WILL 'LEARN TRUTH' IF SHAH EXTRADITED

LD291540 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 29, TASS--The French newspaper LE MONDE published an interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni who said, specifically: We have never insulted or humiliated the American people for whom we have profound respect. The present crisis in the Iranian-American relations was provoked by those who had granted an asylum to the criminal, the former shah.

Washington, Khomeyni said, opened in our country not an embassy but a base for espionage and subversive activity. Those whom we are detaining are spies camouflaged as diplomats. It is quite natural to start an investigation on this question and to try them. I can easily understand students who have seized the American embassy: They were subjected to oppression and persecutions all their life and now demand the extradition of the criminal.

According to LE MONDE, Ayatollah Khomeyni said further that the U.S. authorities do not wish to extradite the former monarch for fear that the world public "can learn the truth about the unsavoury deeds of the shah and of the Government of the United States." For the sake of this, they are prepared to wage war on our country, he said. But we are prepared for everything. We fear neither plots, nor strength nor threats. We are waging the struggle for our independence. We do not want others to appropriate the fruit of our work and our resources.

ZAGLADIN HITS HOSTAGE TAKING, WARNS AGAINST INTERVENTION

LD281659 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Nov 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "No Intervention in Iran"]

[Excerpt] During a brief visit to Paris Vadim Zagladin CPSU Central Committee member and International Department deputy chief yesterday spoke on French television and Radio Luxembourg.

Vadim Zagladin discussed the situation in Iran in particular and recalled that it was not "possible to tolerate military interventions any more than interference in the internal affairs of other countries. There are methods with which it is impossible to agree, such as the seizure of hostages, but," he added, "that is not the crux of the matter: What is at issue is the Iranian people's freedom to determine their future and decide the shah's fate."

PRAVDA 27 NOVEMBER REPORTS, COMMENTS ON IRAN CRISIS

LD291303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 26 November--Calls for a tougher position with regard to Iran continue to be heard in the United States. Speaking on television, former Under Secretary of State G. Ball stated that the United States might undertake "punitive action" against this country. He said we did not rule out such action even after the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. G. Ball lays the blame for the present U.S. difficulties on "former Secretary of State H. Kissinger and several others" who, he said, "made considerable efforts to get permission for the former shah to enter the United States."

New York, 26 November--UN Secretary General K. Waldheim has sent the president of the Security Council a letter requesting the urgent convening of the Security Council to discuss "the crisis situation in relations between the United States and Iran." The dangerous level of tension in relations between these countries, the letter says, threatens the peace and stability of this region and could have fatal consequences for the entire world. The Security Council session, the UN secretary general notes, will be called upon to attempt to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

Speaking at a press conference, K. Waldheim did not rule out the possibility of creating within the UN framework a commission for examining the charges the present Iranian Government has made against the shah.

An AP correspondent reports from Iran that Bani Sadr, the leader of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, has welcomed UN Secretary General K. Waldheim's call for the convening of a UN Security Council session to discuss the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

In a talk with correspondents President J. Carter said that he is "not particularly optimistic" in connection with the forthcoming Security Council session. J. Carter stressed that the United States does not intend to condemn the shah's regime.

AP, quoting a State Department spokesman, reports that the United States will insist that any Security Council resolution is limited only to the question of the release of the U.S. hostages.

Tehran, 26 November--Meetings and demonstrations under the slogan of the struggle against U.S. imperialism are taking place in the Iranian capital and virtually all other cities in the country. Hundreds of thousands of people are taking part.

Tehran Radio today broadcast a speech by the Ayatollah Khomeyni appealing to the country's armed forces to be ready for a "holy war" against the United States. We must mobilize the entire Iranian people to fight the United States, Khomeyni said. Ayatollah Khomeyni suggested beginning the militant training of 20 million young Iranians in case of war.

It is stressed here that the main problem in the Iranian-U.S. conflict is the extradition by the United States of the deposed shah and the return to the Iranian people of the wealth he plundered.

Paris, 26 November--"In threatening military intervention in Iran the White House has committed a gross error," the newspaper LE MATIN writes, commenting on the development of the U.S.-Iranian crisis. "This threat has only fueled hatred for the United States and aggravated the conflict instead of evoking a feeling of fear in Iran."

New York, 26 November--Commenting on the PRC Foreign Ministry statement published today expressing "concern at the recent events in relations between Iran and the United States," AP emphasizes that "China has now taken the U.S. side in the Iranian crisis."

"The Chinese information organs," the agency notes, "had voiced sympathy for the U.S. Government even earlier."

TWO U.S. DESTROYERS REPORT ON ROUTE TO PERSIAN GULF, IRAN

ID292112 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Two American destroyers are reported to have passed through the Suez Canal on their way to the Persian Gulf and Iran's shores. Twenty U.S. warships are at present cruising in the Indian Ocean, including the largest American aircraft carrier, Kitty Hawk. President Carter told a news conference in Washington that the administration would pay no attention to the Iranian demand that the ousted shah should be handed over until all American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were released. He also said he had no intention of discussing in public the possible ways of securing their release.

SAUDI FORCES CONTINUE MECCA MOSQUE OPERATION AGAINST RAIDERS

ID291524 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] London, November 29, TASS--Saudi security forces continue the operation to clear the al-Ka'bah Mosque in Mecca from the armed men who seized it on November 20th. Some of them continue hiding in underground premises. About 1,000 men took part in the seizure of the mosque which is a Moslem holy shrine. Quoting well-informed sources, [word indistinct] that the raiders not only had light firearms but also large-bore machineguns, mortars and grenade-throwers.

As a result of the exchange of fire the mosque was considerably damaged. Most affected were interior premises and several minarets were damaged.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL PRAISES USSR'S 'JUST, FAR-SIGHTED' STAND

ID292350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 29 November, TASS--"The Palestinian people are stepping up their struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and for the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state," stated Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and head of a PLO delegation. He was speaking today at the PLO mission in Moscow at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

Life confirms, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh pointed out, that the approach of the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community and all democratic and progressive forces of the world to the problem of the just Near East settlement fully corresponds to the interests of the Arab people of Palestine and all the states and peoples of that part of the world.

The position of the Soviet Union is an expression of justice and far-sightedness, political realism and firm support for the struggle of the Arab peoples for freedom and national sovereignty.

A further confirmation of this, the member of the PLO Executive Committee said, is the message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. That message, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh noted, has inspired the Arab people of Palestine to intensify the struggle for their just cause. It expresses the sincerity and firmness of the friendship between the Soviet people and the Arab people of Palestine, asserting the conviction that, despite the intensifying intrigues and provocations of imperialism and Zionism, the Soviet Union, true to its international duty, wholly supports the courageous struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

During our stay in the USSR, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh noted, we have been convinced that the Soviet public, as has always been the case, is in the first rank of the international movement of solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their national rights. The Arab people of Palestine resolutely condemn the Camp David deal, which has sharpley exacerbated the situation in the Near East region, and they also condemn the betrayal of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine by As-Sadat, who is, in essence, isolated.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh stressed that, despite the intensification of aggressive actions on the part of Israel, the Arab people of Palestine, relying on the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all the progressive forces of the world, will persistently work for the liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, will continue their struggle for national liberation and will achieve victory.

SOVIET-ALGERIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION HELD

LD291219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["TASS correspondent" report: "Links Grow Stronger"]

[Text] Algiers--Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, received S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who heads the Soviet side of the Soviet-Algerian Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Its fifth session is taking place in the Algerian capital.

The meeting discussed questions of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

UK CEASE-FIRE PLAN CREATES THREAT OF CIVIL WAR IN RHODESIA

LD291416 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, November 29, TASS--The terms of ceasefire in Rhodesia, that the Conservative Government tries to impose at the London talks on Rhodesia's future, would create the conditions for an outbreak of civil war in Rhodesia. Representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front S. Msipa said this at a press conference in one of the African districts of Salisbury.

We shall not allow the establishment in new Zimbabwe of a regime similar to the oppressive system of apartheid existing in the Republic of South Africa. It is not in order to allow imperialism to get entrenched in Zimbabwe in a new form that we were waging the struggle over many years. We reject these perfidious plans.

The representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front stressed that the front will be waging the struggle for an equitable distribution of land in the new state. "Land to the people," this is the main demand of the patriots, he said. He expressed confidence that the front will win a complete victory at the just elections and will be promoting the strengthening of the people's unity, and national revival.

S. Msipa arrived in the Rhodesian capital under an arrangement made at the conference in London. The authorities do not allow him to take part in political assemblies.

Meanwhile, reports coming from Salisbury say that the puppet Smith-Muzorewa regime embarked upon practical preparations for "free elections" in Rhodesia on a script produced by London. A group of high ranking officers of the British Army already arrived in Rhodesia. FRANCE PRESSE writes that they will thoroughly consider the measures to ensure security in the period of transition, including the forming of special camps in remote areas so that forces of the Patriotic Front could be concentrated there under the control of the British military. At the same time, the office of the puppet government "explained" that the British version of "settlement" does not envisage any restrictions on the activity of the armed forces of the present regime.

WESTERN LIES ON SOVIET AFRICAN POLICY CONCEAL COLONIALIST AIMS

LD300911 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[F. Voloshin article under the rubric "International Remarks": "Shifting the Blame..."]

[Text] So many fables about the "Soviet threat" to Africa have appeared in the Western press recently that objective readers are simply shrugging their shoulders. It is not so much these fabrications that surprise them--the "free" press has come up with similar things before--as the fact that these insinuations are so rapidly becoming the object of so-called "serious concern" in the United States and among its NATO allies.

What is it all about? Although there is not a single Soviet soldier in Africa, it seems that the imperialists have cause, and considerable cause, for concern. The collapse of the colonial empires led to the appearance of new independent states. A real danger has also been created for the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, which have begun to feel that their time is running out. [paragraph continues]

So a simple formula has been found. All the difficulties in Africa are blamed on the "scapegoat" of Moscow, which is "making perfidious use" of Cuba and the GDR in Angola and Ethiopia.

But the whole world knows that at the request of the legitimate governments of Ethiopia and Angola, Cuba did indeed send a small contingent of troops to help rebuff aggression from South Africa, Somalia and mercenary gangs against the progressive regimes in Luanda and Addis Ababa. That is the truth!

But who is creating the hotbeds of tension on the African Continent? Let us just look at recent facts. Facts, as is well known, are stubborn things. Pretoria is concentrating its troops on the territory of Namibia, which it occupies illegally, and is constantly carrying out bandit raids on Angola, sowing death and destruction. Piratical attacks are made from Salisbury on Mozambique and Zambia, bringing death and the destruction of villages and cities. The racists are making a show of force with the West's blessing. The white minority in Rhodesia does not intend to hand over power to the Zimbabwe people's genuine representatives.

In fact, despite loud statements on the imperialist states' intention of promoting the resolution of the Namibia crisis and the Rhodesia problem, the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada are practically being led by the nose by Pretoria and Salisbury, pursuing one and the same goal, which is explained by purely selfish plans: to have the opportunity to plunder the natural wealth of Namibia and Rhodesia still further--their diamonds and uranium, copper and tin, lead, zinc and other valuable minerals.

In order to replenish this strategic raw material the racists and their Western patrons are prepared for anything, they are willing to drive the South-West African People's Organization out of its own country, to maintain South African military bases in Namibia and to form a puppet government obedient to the colonialists there. Everything possible is also being done to maintain the power of the white minority in Rhodesia. A vicious circle, as the saying goes. Now nobody can have any doubt that the imperialist powers and their wards have plotted together to stifle the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, who have been waging an armed struggle for genuine independence for many years.

Whose weapons do South Africa, Rhodesia and the mercenary gangs fight with? American, British, West German, French, Chinese and Israeli weapons. So that is what it is all about. The Soviet "threat" to Africa has been invented by American and West European propaganda in order to hide the truth from world public opinion.

However, this malicious intent cannot convince honest Africans, who are faced with a difficult struggle in order to thwart the perfidious designs of the racists and their imperialist masters.

SECOND SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET 10TH CONVOCATION CONTINUES

Brezhnev in Attendance

ID300753 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--A joint meeting of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet opened today in the Kremlin. Taking part in it are Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

The session of the Soviet parliament that opened on Wednesday is discussing the draft state plan of the USSR's economic and social development and the country's draft budget for 1980, as well as the fulfilment of the plan for the current year.

Yayar Region Oil Production

ID291438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Soviet of the Union has completed discussion of the drafts of the plan of the country's economic and social development and its budget for next year. Twenty deputies took part in the debates on these most important documents in which, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the November Plenum of our party's Central Committee, a radical increase in our country's national economy, a growth of industrial and agricultural production and a raising of the standards of the material and cultural lives of the Soviet people, are planned.

The deputies of the Soviet of the Union proposed that the country's plan and budget for the final year of the 5-year-plan be approved. After the meeting we invited to the microphone deputy (Bulgatov) general director of the Tatneft Association.

[Begin recordings] Our association will provide 88 million tons of oil in 1979. Our region is one of the old regions of our industry, which is why in this region, in order to insure the fulfilment of the plans and tasks for oil extraction which have been laid down, it has its own difficulties as an old region, together with the fact that new deposits must be established and new oil supplies must be found in order to maintain the high standards of oil extraction. We must be very attentive toward the basic stocks and funds that we have. [end recording]

Grain Area To Be Increased

ID291434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Razumovskiy, chairman of the Krasnodarskiy Krayispolkom, spoke at the Supreme Soviet session today.

[Begin recording] The scale and rate of development of the national economy recently are quite apparent from the example of Krasnodarskiy Kray. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan all industrial enterprises without exception have coped with their quarterly and annual plans for marketing of production and introduction of new equipment. In this period additional industrial production has been marketed to a value of R420 million. The total of products produced with the state quality marks exceeded 1,000. The working people of the Kuban with exceptional enthusiasm received the decisions of the July 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum for the further development of agriculture, and are striving hard to implement them.

Setting against the unprecedentedly difficult weather conditions this year their precision, efficient organization and conduct of work, skill and shock labor, the grain-growers obtained a harvest of grain and pulse crops of an average yield of 31.4 q/ha.

Three and a half million tons of grain have been supplied to the country's granaries, including 2 million strong and hard wheat. The procurement plans for vegetables, grapes, cucurbits and tea have been successfully fulfilled. Particular concern is being displayed for the fate of next year's harvest.

Analyzing the state of affairs in agriculture, party and administrative organs have taken additional measures to ensure that 9.5-10.0 million tons of grain will be produced. The sowing area for grain crops will be expanded to a total of 2.5 million hectares. The graingrowers are striving to obtain from each hectare not less than 40 quintals of grain. Making use of the experience of collectives of a high level of land cultivation and of the initiators of the movement for obtaining maximum harvests, they are working hard to achieve this target. [end recording]

Deputies on Foreign Policy

LD291300 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--Wholehearted and enthusiastic support of the Leninist peaceful foreign policy of the USSR is expressed by deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The regular session of parliament is now in its second day in Moscow's Kremlin.

"The latest initiatives on a unilateral reduction of arms and armed forces in Europe, set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin speech on October sixth, are striking evidence of the persistent and consistent line of our party in the implementation of the full-scale peace programme," said Deputy Yevdokiya Karpova (Russian Federation), speaking at the session.

Deputy Vitaliy Masol (Ukraine) qualified the latest Soviet initiatives "as further evidence of the genuine love of peace of the USSR, its sincere striving for peace." The foreign-political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, he emphasized, are invariably aimed "at the further development of international detente, the solution of the entire complex of problems of military detente and limitation of arms on the European Continent."

"Implementing the peace programme, proclaimed by the 24th Congress of the CPSU and further developed by the 25th congress, the Soviet Union, at one with the other socialist countries, is firmly and consistently exerting efforts to put an end to the arms race and to make detente irreversible," said Deputy Vasiliy Garbuzov (Russian Federation).

Assessing the latest peace initiatives of the USSR, the deputies of the Supreme Soviet emphasize that the USSR has once again set an example of goodwill and sincere desire for peace, has shown the real possibility of embarking upon the road of disarmament, developing and multiplying the successes of the policy of detente and peaceful international cooperation.

Energy Supply Plans

LD291612 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--Two more power generating sets with a capacity of 640 thousand kilowatts each will go into operation next year at the Sayano-Shushenskiy hydropower station, the biggest one in the USSR. This is envisaged by the plan of the country's economic and social development that is now being discussed at the session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin.

Speaking of new hydro-power projects, mention should be made of the Sayano-Shushenskiy hydropower station in Siberia. Most of them are situated in eastern districts. The power station at the Far Eastern river Zeya will start operation to design capacity, 1,290 thousand kilowatts. An even bigger power project is being built nearby on the Bureya River. The capacity of the thermal power station in Surgut, the centre of the Siberian oil-bearing area, will reach the capacity of 2.5 million kilowatts.

It was pointed out in the reports and speeches of deputies at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that the Soviet Union has the biggest fuel and energy complex in the world. The USSR's energetics is relying ever greater on the achievements of science, on highly-productive equipment.

At the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that was held on November 27, Leonid Brezhnev said: "It is our duty to think in advance of energy of the future on which the economic growth of the country largely depends. The long-range plans of development of the USSR's energetics envisage large-scale construction of atomic power stations, work on controlled thermo-nuclear fusion, on production of synthetic liquid fuel, on the use of solar and geothermal energy.

According to the draft national economic plan that is being discussed for the second day by the Soviet parliament, the output of electricity in the USSR next year is planned to be increased by four per cent to reach 1,295 thousand million kilowatt-hours. The generation of electricity at atomic power stations will increase by 33 per cent.

29 Nov Session Proceedings

LD291613 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--The second day of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet was devoted to discussions of the draft state plan of economic and social development and the draft budget of the country for 1980. Both drafts were submitted to the parliament for consideration by the Soviet Government.

Separate meetings were held of the two chambers--the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Representatives of the Russian Federation, Belorussia, Georgia, Lithuania, and other union republics discussed comprehensively and in detail the prospects of the national economy's development, the possibilities of further raising the living standards of Soviet people. They suggested ways of perfecting the Soviet economy in the light of recommendations made by Leonid Brezhnev at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on November 27.

Sounding at today's meetings of the chambers was ardent and unanimous approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. In particular, the deputies spoke highly of the new Soviet peace initiatives directed at the further development of the process of detente and at limiting arms in the European Continent.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work in the Kremlin on November 30.

Approval of New Laws

LD301030 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--The Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously approved today laws on the Supreme Court, on the Procurator's Office, on state arbitration and on the institute of lawyers in the USSR. These proposals were submitted today to the session, by Deputy Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Commission on Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union. He said that these draft laws constitute an important part of the great and many-faceted work which is being done in the country to bring the entire legislation into confromity with the new Constitution of the USSR that was adopted two years ago.

It is said in the law on the Supreme Court of the USSR that it is "called upon to ensure a correct and uniform use of laws in administering justice, to bring up citizens in the spirit of devotion to the homeland and the cause of communism, in the spirit of precise and faithful observance of the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet laws. A thrifty attitude of socialist property, observance of labour discipline, an honest attitude to state and public duty, respect for the rights, honour and dignity of citizens and of rules of socialist conduct."

It is said in the law on the Procurator's Office of the USSR that its activities "are aimed at strengthening in every way socialist legality, law and order."

The law on state arbitration specifies principles and a procedure for settling disputes between enterprises, institutions and organizations in conformity with the new Constitution of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet took a decision to put this law into effect from July 1, 1980.

It is said in the law on the institute of lawyers in the USSR that it "facilitates the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations, the administration of justice, observance and consolidation of socialist legality, the education of citizens in the spirit of precise and faithful observance of Soviet laws, a thrifty attitude to public property, observance of labour discipline, respect for the rights, honour and dignity of other persons and for rules of socialist conduct."

Conclusion of Supreme Soviet Session

LD301024 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 30, TASS--A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended its work in the Moscow Kremlin today. Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders took part in the session's work.

The deputies of the Soviet parliament discussed reports on the draft state plan of the USSR's economic and social development in 1980 and the draft state budget of the USSR for 1980, which were presented by chairman of the State Planning Commission Nikolay Baybakov and Minister of Finance Vasiliy Garbuzov. The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the country's plan and budget for the next year.

The deputies of the supreme body of state power adopted a law on People's Control in the USSR. The report on this law was made by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov.

On the basis of a report submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Commission of Legislative Proposals, the Supreme Soviet adopted laws on the Supreme Court of the USSR, on the Procurator's Office of the USSR, on state arbitration in the USSR and the institute of lawyers in the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued in the period between sessions.

At this the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES SESSION

LD291610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] At present a session of the Soviet of Nationalities is in progress in the Kremlin. Those gathered applauded Comrades Pelshe, Kuznetsov, Masherov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnadze and Rusakov. The deputies who spoke also unanimously supported the draft plan and budget for the final year of the 5-year plan which had been presented for examination of the session.

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SPEECH

A comparison of the article entitled "Brezhnev Speech at CPSU Central Committee Plenum" published on page R 1 of the 29 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with an unattributed report on Brezhnev's plenum speech published in Moscow PRAVDA 28 November page 1 reveals the following variations:

page R 1, first paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads ... It is the year of active preparation ...

page R 1, paragraph 5, line 7, PRAVDA reads ... percent and total 1,245 billion kwh.

page R 2, paragraph 2, line 5, PRAVDA reads ... toilers of Kazakhstan; some 1,261 million puds ...

page R 2, last paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... A huge sum, more than 410 billion, will be ...

page R 4, paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads ... Comrades, mention has already been made here of shortcomings. I will begin ...

page R 2, paragraph 6, antipenultimate through last lines, PRAVDA reads ... and the daily effective control of the work of all types of transport demand that the responsibility of the transport ministries and Gosplan of the USSR be emphatically enhanced.

page R 4, last paragraph, line 7, PRAVDA reads ... producing power units for thermal power stations of 800,000-kw unit power.

page R 6, first paragraph, penultimate and last lines, PRAVDA reads ... convertors and electric furnaces and of continuous steel casting is obviously lagging behind and the proportion of economical types of rolled metal is not growing sufficiently.

page R 6, paragraph 3, Penultimate and last lines, PRAVDA reads ... we see in its accelerated development a most important condition of technical progress in the whole of the national economy.

page R 6. line 11, PRAVDA confirms name Desyatov.

page R 7, paragraph 2, line 1-3, PRAVDA reads ... Some more examples: Less than half the capacities commissioned in recent years at the Ruzayevka and Penza chemical engineering plants (Minister Comrade Brekhov) was used in the first 6 months of 1979.

page R 9, paragraph 5, line six, PRAVDA renders "minor things" in quote marks.

page R 9, paragraph 6, last line, PRAVDA renders "scarcity" in quote marks.

page R 10, paragraph 5, line 3, PRAVDA reads ... and in what way and how it is proposed ...

page R 10, paragraph 7, first line, PRAVDA reads ... In tackling the urgent tasks ...

page R 11, paragraph 2, antipenultimate line, PRAVDA renders "in reserve" in quote marks.

page R 13, first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA renders "political jabber" in quote marks.

PRAVDA omits the final two paragraphs of the item.

In addition, PRAVDA provides applause notations as follows:

page R 1, paragraph 2, line 7, after ... of our homeland.

page R 2, at end of first paragraph.

page R 2, paragraph two, line 9 after ... to grain procurement; line 11 after ...state. line 13 after ... republics and oblasts.

page R 3, paragraph 2, line 6 after ... basis of communism; at end of paragraph.

page R 7 at end of paragraph 2.

page R 7 at end of paragraph 4

page R 8 at end of paragraph 2.

page R 9 at end of paragraph 4.

page R 10 at end of paragraph 4.

page R 12 at end of last paragraph.

page R 13 at end of first paragraph; in paragraph 2, line 5, after ... of Leninist labor.

PRAVDA has the notation (prolonged applause) at the following points.

page R 2, paragraph 3, line 6 after ... the country's grain stores.

page R 2, at end of paragraph 4.

page R 3, paragraph 2, line 3 after ... 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

page R 11, at end of paragraph 4; at end of last paragraph.

PRAVDA has the notation of (cries of "correct!" applause) at the end of penultimate paragraph on page R 9. PRAVDA has the notation (voices: "correct!" applause) at the end of paragraph 2 on page R 11. PRAVDA has the notation (tumultuous, prolonged applause) at the end of paragraph 2 on page R 13.

The following passages are published in boldface by PRAVDA:

page R 4, paragraph 3, last line ... in the phrase the work of transport. last paragraph, first line ... fuel and power engineering.

page R 5, last paragraph, first line ... metallurgy and machine building.

page R 6, last paragraph, first line ... capital construction.

page R 7, antipenultimate paragraph, first line ... supplying the people with foodstuffs.

page R 9, paragraph 5, first line ... industrial goods.

page R 10, paragraph 2, penultimate line ... advance in the level of management.

page R 11, paragraph 3, first line ... further strengthening of discipline.

page R 12, paragraph 4, lines 1,2 ... organizational mass-political and ideological work.

BORDER GUARDS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD291411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report: "All-Union Conference of Border Guards Personnel"]

[Text] An all-union conference of USSR KGB border guards ideological personnel was held in Moscow on 15 November. It discussed questions of further raising the effectiveness and quality of ideological work among Border Guards personnel in the light of the demands of the party's 25th congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," and of improving all forms of communist education for Border Guards in the interests of reliably protecting the USSR state border.

A speech by Army General S. K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB, and the conference report summed up the preliminary results of the intensive work done by Border Guards commanders, political organs and party organizations of Border Guard troops in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the All-Union of Conference Ideological Workers documents. The conference participants' attention was drawn to the increasing subversive activity by imperialist states' special services and foreign anti-Soviet organizations against the USSR and other socialist countries. The need was stressed to increase in every way the Border Guards' political vigilance, to educate them in the spirit of selfless dedication to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and to be ready resolutely to repulse hostile actions on our motherland's borders and ideological sabotage.

The conference noted the enormous influence of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's books on the successful solution of ideological education tasks among the troops.

With great enthusiasm those taking part adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in which the Border Guards assured the party and the Soviet people that they will continue vigilantly and reliably to protect the Soviet fatherland's sacred borders.

Taking part in the work of the conference were: N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; M.V. Gramov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR KGB, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and the USSR MVD Internal Troops Political Administration, and representatives of the creative unions and ideological establishments in Moscow.

ARMY PAPER DESCRIBES COASTGUARD ARRESTS OF BORDER VIOLATORS

LD291607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Maj G. Zhestkov reports under the rubric "Border Life"]

[Text] What Was in the Bags

A diesel ship on which foreign tourists were traveling docked at a sea port. The guests were to look round the old seaside city and familiarize themselves with Soviet people's life. The guests left the gangplank one by one. Their capacious bags proved to contain large quantity of religious propaganda literature. It was decided to inspect these tourists' cabin. A pile of ideologically harmful literature in Russian, Ukrainian and Estonian lay on the Border Guards' table. Officers V. Voshkarev and V. Kolomin and Sgt. G. Ablamsov displayed high vigilance in this situation.

Violator Arrested

Sailor Sh. Mingasiyev gazed continually into the eyepieces of his binoculars. But even the powerful optical instrument could not help the Border Guards to catch another glimpse, among the waves, of the object whose presence has been reported by A. Sh. Mingaziyev and Pvts. V. Ikonnikov and V. Dalshin. A telephone call to the post followed immediately. Soon a ship set out to sea under the command of subcommander G. Zabiyaka. After a while the violator, wearing a special diving suit, was brought on board the patrol boat.

CPSU SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY CHIEF RECEIVES AWARD

LD291625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Award of the Order of the Peoples' Friendship to Comrade N.F. Kuzmin"]

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Fedorovich Kuzmin, first prorector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, is awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples for his many years' work in party organs, his services to science and teaching and in connection with his 60th birthday.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Moscow, Kremlin, 16 November 1979.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS KREMLIN AWARDS TO CPSU SECRETARIES

LD291526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Kremlin today presented orders of Lenin to Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia; and to first secretaries of the obkoms of the CPSU of: Chelyabinsk, Voropayev; Kamchatka, Kachin; Orenburg, Kovalenko; Perm, Komoplev; Arkhangelsk, Popov; Gorkiy, Khristoradanov.

The Order of the October Revolution was presented to Chiryayev, first secretary of the Yakut Obkom.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 29 November repeats the above and adds the following passage: "On behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed to the recipients of the awards warm, heartfelt congratulations and wishes for fresh successes in their work for the good of the socialist homeland."]

TURKMEN MINISTER OF CULTURE REPLACED

LD291153 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 November 1979 frontpages a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 14 November appointing Ashirmurad Mamiliyev Turkmen SSR minister of culture. The paper also carries on page 4 an unattributed report on the release of Rakhim Makhtumovich Esenov from that post "on his transfer to other work."

JANUARY-OCTOBER INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES ISSUED

LD291119 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48 Signed to Press 19 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Report": "USSR Industry in January Through October 1979"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has obtained from the USSR Statistical Administration the following figures on industry's work results for January through October 1979.

The volume of industrial production in January through October 1979 rose 3.6 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent over the same period.

The January through October plan for output sales volume was fulfilled by 100.1 percent.

The highest production and labor productivity rates were achieved in the ministries of the gas industry, instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, the automotive industry, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, the medical industry and a number of other ministries and in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

Production of the most important types of output was:

Types of Output	Output Produced in October 1979	Output Produced in January through October 1979	January-October 1979 as Percentage of January-October 1978
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	106	1011	103
Petroleum (Including Gas Condensate)--million tons	50.4	436	102
Gas--billion cubic meters	35.5	335	109
Coal--million tons	59.8	600	99.9
Steel--million tons	12.7	124	98
Rolled Ferrous Metals (finished)--millon tons	9.0	86.3	98
Steel Pipes--million tons	1.5	15.1	103
Mineral Fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	7.5	78.5	96
Chemical Plant Protection Agents (standard units--thousand tons	38.3	401	98
Synthetic Resins and Plastics--million tons	0.3	2.9	99

Chemical Fibers and Yarns--thousand tons	83.6	914	98
Motor Vehicles Tires--millions	5.2	49.9	102
AC Electric Motors--million kilowatts	4.2	42.3	103
Metal Cutting Machine Tools--million rubles	145	1531	106
With Digital Program Control--thousands	0.7	6.6	109
Forging and Pressing Machines--million rubles	41.7	451	110
Instruments, Automation Equipment and Spare Parts--billion rubles	0.4	4.1	112
Computer Equipment and Spare Parts--billion rubles	0.3	3.2	117
Petroleum Apparatus--million rubles	16.5	164	107
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts--million rubles	62.9	619	105
Manufacturing Equipment and Spare Parts for the Light and Food Industry--billion rubles	0.1	1.1	104
Mainline Diesel Locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	3.1	96
Mainline Electric Locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	2.8	98
Mainline Freightcars--thousands	5.8	54.6	96
Motor Vehicles--thousands	193	1810	101
of which:			
Trucks	70.2	647	102
Passenger Cars	116	1098	100.3
Tractors--thousands	49.2	460	96
Agricultural machinery--billion rubles	0.2	2.2	107
Machinery for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--billion rubles	0.2	1.7	107
Grain Harvesting Combines--thousands	10.8	95.0	102
Excavators--thousands	3.6	34.9	102
Commercial Timber (not counting small timber procurers)--million cubic meters	16.0	204	94
Paper--million tons	0.4	4.4	95
Cement--million tons	10.4	102	96
Textiles of all Types--billion square meters	0.9	9.0	100.3

Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--billion items	0.1	1.3	102
Leather Footwear--million pairs	66.8	612	100.1
Meat (from state raw-material resources)--million tons	0.9	7.4	100.9
Sausage Products--million tons	0.3	2.4	100.5
Edible Fish Products Including Canned Fish--billion rubles	0.5	4.2	105
Butter (from state raw-material resources)--thousands tons	0.1	1.2	97
Whole Milk Products in Milk Equivalent (from state raw-material resources --million tons	2.0	20.7	100.7
High-Fat Cheese (from state raw-material resources)--thousand tons	52.2	623	103
Margarine Products--thousand tons	113	1031	106
Mixed Feed at State Industrial Enterprises--million tons	3.7	40.7	106
Clocks and Watches--millions	5.7	53.9	103
China, Earthenware and Tin-Enameled Dishes--million rubles	62.6	589	104
Radio Receivers and Radio-Phonographs --millions	0.8	7.0	97
Television Sets--millions	0.6	6.1	102
of which color receivers	0.1	1.5	128
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	5.0	99
Washing Machines--millions	0.3	3.1	99
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	4.6	103

Commentary on the Report

As can be seen from the published figures, in January through October the output sales plan was fulfilled by 100.1 percent. The total volume of industrial production increased 3.6 percent compared with January through October last year.

The collectives of associations and enterprises of the USSR ministries of the gas industry, instrument making, automation and control systems, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, and the fish industry and a number of other ministries successfully completed the 10-month program. These ministries overfulfilled the targets for output sales, labor productivity growth and the production of many types of output.

Output in the top quality category now accounts for 14 percent of the total volume of industrial production. In individual ministries the proportion of such output is considerably higher. Thus, in the electrical engineering industry 45 percent of all output produced bears the state seal of quality while in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy, machine tool building, instrument building, the automotive industry and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production the figures are 30-38 percent.

At the same time the collectives of associations and enterprises in ferrous metallurgy, the chemical, petroleum refining and petrochemical industries and construction materials industry failed to cope with the 10-month targets. Many enterprises producing output still receive a significant number of complaints about their output from consumers and trading organizations because of its poor quality. In the first 9 months of this year alone complaints were received about several thousand passenger cars, tractors, domestic refrigerators, washing machines, television sets, radio receivers, tape recorders and clocks and watches. Enterprises allowing the production of poor-quality output include the Zaporzhye Kommunar plant, the Kharkovskiy Traktornyy Zabod Association and the Chistopol clock and watch plant.

Delivery discipline is in need of serious improvement. In January through October this year the machine building ministries alone failed to deliver to consumers, under contracts concluded and orders issued for fulfillment, output worth a total of over R2 billion although the majority of these ministries' associations and enterprises overfulfilled the 10-month plan for the total output sales.

One reason for the underfulfillment of plan targets is the slow startup of new production capacities of the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant in ferrous metallurgy and the Yashkino Krasnyy Stroitel cement plant and the Shakhty ceramics combine in the construction materials industry, commissioned in 1978, is behind schedule.

The experience of the country's leading collectives attests to the enormous potential for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects and the startup of new capacities through which the fulfillment of plans for the delivery of the output they produce is insured. For instance, the collectives of the Kovdor mining and enrichment combine, the Estonslanets Production Association and the Mozyr petroleum refinery are models of the ahead-of-schedule startup of planned capacities.

In his greetings to the participants in the installation of the Nurek GES in connection with the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of its last unit, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that this victory convincingly showed the mighty force of socialist competition on the basis of the principle of the "worker's baton" initiated at the construction site and adopted by many labor collectives.

The Nurek hydrosystem has already almost recouped the expenditure on its installation through the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of energy capacities and the use of the reservoir for irrigation purposes.

It is a point of honor for every labor collective to take every step to eliminate shortcomings in work in order to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1979. Ministries must render effective aid to lagging collectives and concern themselves more specifically with the dissemination of leading workers' experience. An important role here belongs to public organizations and enterprise and association labor collectives. It is essential to increase cadres' responsibility for strengthening labor and planning discipline at every work place and in every production amd management sector and to reveal reserves for improving production efficiency and put them at the service of society.

Livestock Figures

LD291657 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, signed to press 19 Nov 79 p 18 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration 10-month stockraising figures under the rubric "January-October Review": "Livestock Raising in Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] Stockraising farmsteads and complexes have now stalled their livestock. The leading farms are striving to complete the fourth year of the 5-year plan in the best possible fashion and to obtain more meat, milk and other products.

Despite the difficult conditions for the development of livestock raising because of unfavorable weather, average annual production of meat, milk, eggs and wool over the 4 years of the 5-year period will be higher than the Ninth 5-Year Plan level.

I. Production of Stockraising Products

In January-October this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following stockraising production results:

Indicators	January-October 1979	January-October 1979 as a Percentage of January-October 1978
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) thousand tons	13323	99.4
of which:		
cattle	7869	98
hogs	3233	99.4
sheep	958	96
poultry	1263	109
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	57872	98
Average milk yield per cow --kilograms	2070	97
Hens' eggs--millions	35462	104
Average egg-yield of layers	168	99.4

In the past 10 months production of all types of livestock and poultry in kolkhozes and sovkhozes has remained at approximately the level of the same period last year. The gross milk yield in January-October this year fell by 974,000 tons. At the same time, dairy farm workers in Uzbek, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian and Turkmen SSRs obtained an increase of between 2 and 10 percent in milk production compared with January-October last year.

Egg production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the aforesaid period increased by 1,411 million. Egg production increased in most union republics, apart from Georgia, Latvia, Turkmenia and Estonia where it fell somewhat.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Products at Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of products purchased	Purchased January-October 1979	January-October 1979 as percentage of January-October 1978
Livestock and poultry (live weight) --thousand tons	13024	99.7
Milk--thousand tons	50086	98
Eggs-millions	33485	105

Sales of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms to the state in January-October 1979 were somewhat less than in the same period last year. The average weight of cattle sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 363 kg. The average weight of hogs was 104 kg.

Compared with the same period last year milk purchases over the 10 months fell in Latvia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Estonia, Belorussia and the RSFSR. In the RSFSR the greatest reduction in milk sales was in Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Kostromskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts. At the same time, many farms increased procurements of this product. Thus, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ulyanovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray increased milk sales by 3-4 percent.

Compared with January-October last year egg sales to the state have increased by 1,444 million over the last 10 months. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considrably in Vladimirskaya; Chelyabinskaya, Irkutskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Gorkovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Kurganskaya, Leningradskaya, Ivanovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts. At the same time, egg purchases fell somewhat in Latvia, Turkmenia, Georgia and Estonia.

III. Production and Purchases of Stockraising Products in Union Republics

January-October 1979 as percentage of January-October 1978

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR as a whole	99.4	98	104	99.7	98	105
RSFSR	99	99	104	99.1	98	105
of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	97	97	106	96	95	107
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	99.6	104	102	96	103
Belorussian SSR	102	98	105	102	97	106
Uzbek SSR	106	110	111	105	110	109
Kazakh SSR	97	100.7	105	97	100.7	104
Georgian SSR	103	102	95	104	102	99.1
Azerbaijan SSR	103	104	107	106	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	98	95	102	97	96	103
Moldavian SSR	108	108	111	107	109	114
Latvian SSR	90	95	97	89	92	98
Kirgiz SSR	96	105	106	100.1	106	109
Tadzhik SSR	101	106	124	103	107	123
Armenian SSR	103	104	111	104	107	112
Turkmen SSR	101	105	97	100	104	99
Estonian SSR	97	98	97	95	96	99.3

IV. Head of Livestock

As of 1 November 1979 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 89.3 million head of cattle (over 978,000 more than by the same date last year). The number of cows was 29.4 million, an increase of 404,000. There were 57.5 million hogs and 121.6 million sheep and goats which is 574,000 more than by the same date last year. There were 616.1 million head of poultry (an increase of 41,545,000).

The number of cattle increased in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics apart from the Kirgiz SSR. The number of hogs decreased on farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and Belorussia. But the number increased by 9-21 percent in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Turkmenia.

The number of sheep and goats increased in the country as a whole. The number dropped, however, on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia and Armenia.

The biggest increase in head of poultry (10-19 percent) was on farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Armenia and Estonia.

It is now a crucial period for livestock raisers. All measures must be taken to avoid a drop in livestock productivity in the wintering period. More rational use must be made of existing fodder resources and it is necessary to insure that fodder preparations shops operate without interruption and competition among livestock raisers for increased efficiency in this important sectors becomes more widespread.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ROSTOV MINERS

LD291605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of greetings message: "Example to the Country's Miners"]

[Text] To the workers, engineering and technical personnel, party, trade union and komsomol organizations and all working people of the Rostovugol production association's Mayskaya mine:

Dear Comrades:

It was with great satisfaction that I learned of your labor success in fulfilling ahead of schedule the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. The motherland has received more than 8 million tons of high-quality anthracite, including 565,000 tons above the plan. The results which you have achieved are a practical implementation of the party's decision on the development of the country's fuel and energy complex.

It is important to point out that there are no laggard sections, shops or teams at the mine or workers who fail to fulfill their production norms, the planned capacity has been considerably exceeded, and production of quality coals for the population's needs has increased.

A weighty contribution to the mine collective's successes has been made by the faceworkers' team headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Mikhail Pavlovich Chikh, which is famous throughout the country. It recently completed fulfillment of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule by mining 5 million tons of anthracite. No other mining team had achieved such a result before.

The high indicators in the enterprise's work have been insured thanks to rational mining methods, the extensive use of highly productive coal-mining and transportation complexes, the great organizational and political work of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the miners' mass competition for efficient use of equipment. Communists and Komsomol members work in decisive sectors of production, mobilizing by their own example working people to fulfill the set targets.

It is gratifying to note that you do not rest content with what you have achieved but seek more and more new production reserves, and as a result of this, have decided to extract 84,000 tons of anthracite above the plan this year and a further 40,000 tons by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth.

I express confidence that your present work to increase coal extraction will serve as an example to all the country's miners. I wish you, dear comrades, further successes in your work, happiness and well-being.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

ROMANOV VISITS LENINGRAD MACHINE BUILDING PLANT

LD291045 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Building Up Power Capacities"]

[Excerpt] The S.M. Korov Elektrosila production association, which has four major awards to its name, is one of the country's leading power machine building enterprises. Its collective is making a clear contribution to the development of the country's power industry. The enterprise's products are well known abroad.

On 11 November G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom, familiarized himself with the enterprise's work and plans. Association General Director B. I. Fomin and Party Committee Secretary A.F. Yankov reported on progress in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on developing and building up power capacities and in implementing the comprehensive economic and social development plan and pledges adopted for the current year.

G. V. Romanov acquainted himself with promising new types of equipment being developed at "Elektrosila" and inquired about experience in using team forms of labor organization. G.V. Romanov had a conversation with specialists and workers at the association.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS STATE BODIES' REPLIES ON FUEL WASTE ARTICLE

LD291621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Effectiveness of our Articles": "Reply to the Editorial Board"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika) have sent to the editorial board replies to the article "Width Without Quality," published in IZVESTIYA no 186 this year.

These replies acknowledge the correctness of the paper's article, which described instances of squandering petroleum products, reported that the culprits have been punished and gave information on measures which should rule out such instances in the future. The Ministry of Agriculture states that the considerable overexpenditure of petroleum products on farms was the result of delays in stalling pumps. Of the 17 uninstalled pumps mentioned in the article, 14 have now been installed and 3 are in the process of installation. They will start up as the construction of power transmission lines is completed. All organizations subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have been sent the ministry's order "On Measures To Eliminate Shortcomings in Organizations and at Enterprises in the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources System." It points out the inadequate monitoring of correct utilization and storage of petroleum products to the leaders of republican land reclamation and water resources ministries and orders them to eliminate the existing shortcomings within a month.

Goskomselkhoztekhnika reports on organizational and technical measures to insure economical and rational utilization of petroleum products and on measures controlling the disposal of funds for fuel and lubricating materials and on improving expenditure accounting. In the current 5-year plan agriculture will be supplied with a total of 7.5 million cubic meters of oil tanks against the 6.06 million cubic meters laid down in the last 5-year plan. The number of pumps for dispensing fuel and lubricating oil has considerably increased. Fundamentally new installations are being supplied for dispensing diesel fuel and automatically recording the amount dispensed--they will automatically record the amount of fuel issued to each individual tractor. In the next 5-year plan there will be a considerable increase in the supply of material and technical facilities to agriculture. This will make it possible to provide modern equipment for the construction and modernization of oil depots, to complete their provision with modern equipment, to fully mechanize the refueling of the machinery and tractor pool and to considerably reduce losses of fuel and lubricating materials.

INDUSTRIAL PLAN SHORTFALL, ECONOMIC TASKS NOTED AT PARTY PLENUMS

Aktyubinskiy Obkom Plenum

ID291157 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 3 ID

[KAZTAG report: "Party Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Aktyubinsk--A Kazakhstan CP Obkom plenum discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and on the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Stepping up the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." A report was delivered by V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom.

Communists and all working people in the oblast have achieved noteworthy progress in the development of production forces. Ferrous metallurgy, machine building and the chemical, light and food industries are developing at increasing preferential rates. The material and technical base of all forms of transportation has strengthened, tremendous capital investments are being directed toward strengthening agriculture and the working people's material well-being has improved.

Shortcomings were also noted. A number of enterprises have not reached the level of 5-year plan targets for volume of output and increased labor productivity. Nineteen enterprises failed to fulfill the target for volume of output for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Among the laggards are the silicate construction materials plant and the S.M. Kirov chemicals plant.

The need was noted for better account to be taken of the needs of developing industrial rayons in elaborating long-term and current plans and for provision to be made for their comprehensive development and the fuller utilization of mineral, raw material and labor resources.

Measures to eliminate the shortcomings were outlined.

Yerevan Gorkom Plenum

LD291155 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Managing Efficiently: Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] On 5 November a Yerevan Party Gorkom Plenum took place which discussed party organizations' tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and on the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Stepping up the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

The plenum was opened by L. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Party Gorkom.

A report was delivered by M. Minasbekyan, secretary of the party gorkom.

In the resolution adopted the plenum participants assured the Armenian CP Central Committee that the capital's party organization will develop the working people's political and labor activeness and implement party and government resolutions on restructuring planning and the economic machinery to insure a new surge in Yerevan's national economy and will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the motherland's might.

G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

Kazakhstan Obkom Plenums

LD291149 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November 1979 carries on page 2 a 300-word KAZTAG report on an undated Kokchetavskiy Obkom plenum which discussed implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Stepping up the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality." O.S. Kunayshev, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report.

The report also says that "V.F. Zhigalov was relieved of his duties as second secretary of the party obkom upon his transfer to other work. The plenum elected P.I. Yerpilov second secretary of the obkom."

KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA on 14 November 1979 carries on page 3 a 500-word KAZTAG report on undated Taldy-Kurganskiy and Severo-Kazakhstanskiy obkom plenums which discussed the same topics as the Kokchetavskiy plenum. The report says that Obkom First Secretary S.K. Kasainov delivered a report at the Taldy-Kurganskiy plenum and that Second Secretary G. Sh. Shakirov delivered a report at the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy plenum.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27-28 NOVEMBER

LD290629 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 27-28 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

27 November

To date Uzbekistan has delivered more than 5.6 million tons of raw cotton go the procurement centers. Specialists estimate that this will be the biggest cotton harvest in the republic's history. (0500 GMT)

28 November

The first thousands of tons of above-plan cotton are reaching procurement points in Uzbekistan today. Samarkandskaya Oblast farms are handing over to the state more than 7,000 tons of high quality raw cotton daily. (0800 GMT)

Soviet cotton growers have achieved a great success. Today they are completing the harvest of the 9 millionth ton of raw cotton. Such a quantity of cotton has never before been procured in our country.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES KARAKALPAKSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ON STOCKRAISING

LD291103 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[UZRAG report: "Stockraising Must Be Raised to a New Level!"]

[Excerpts] The Karakalskaya ASSR, where good cotton and rice harvests are raised, can become a region of intensively developing stockraising. There are good pastures for sheep here, and the necessary conditions for raising cattle. This was stated at a 14 November party obkom plenum held in Nukus whose participants discussed the oblast party organization's tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate the Development of Stockraising in the Uzbek SSR" and the instructions of the 14th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum. K. Kamalov, first secretary of the party obkom, delivered a report.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

SALYUT-6 COMPLETES 26 MONTHS, 12,470 ORBITS IN SPACE

LD291436 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 29, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre: The scientific station Salyut-6 has been functioning in a near-earth orbit for 26 months. It completed 12,470 orbits around the earth by 14 hours Moscow time today. Further tests of onboard systems and equipment of the station in the conditions of a prolonged space flight continue in accordance with the program.

The movement of the station Salyut-6 now has the following parametres: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--372 km, the minimum distance--352 kilometres, the period of revolution--91.5 minutes, inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees.

According to the telemetric data, the onboard systems are functioning normally. The information coming to the control centre is being processed and analyzed.

SOLUTION TO EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION SEEN IN NEXT FEW YEARS

LD290949 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 November 1979 in the morning edition publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Academician M. Sadovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences O.Yu. Shmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth, and Ye. Popov, the institute's deputy director, under the headline "The Aim is Accurate Prediction." The article outlines the state of the directions in Soviet research in the sphere of predicting earthquakes, in particular by observing "anomalous phenomena" leading up to increased earthquake activity and expresses the view that "this problem will be solved in the next few years."

BRIEFS

TV IN KURIL ISLANDS--Uzhno-Sakhalinsk--The silver bowl of the antenna of an "Orbita" television complex now towers over the biggest of the Kuril Islands--Iturup. The inhabitants of the fishing town of Kurilsk and the crews of fishing boats working in the coastal waters will be able to watch the holiday program on central television. Hundreds of kilometers of radio relay lines have been constructed on Sakhalin and the oblast's islands and relay stations have been installed on the summits of mountain ridges. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 4 LD]

TV IN SEVERNAYA OSETIYA--The blue screens lit up on the eve of the Great October holiday in the apartments of miners in the mining settlement of Fiagdon and other settlements in Kurtatinskoye Gorge. A powerful retransmitter has begun to operate in Severnaya Osetiya. There are now 23 television relay stations in operation there. By the end of the 5-year plan another five retransmitters will be commissioned to transmit color programs from central and local television to remote areas of the mountainous region. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Nov 79 p 1 LD]

YEPISHEV SPEAKS AT MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT KOMSOMOL RALLY

LD300855 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Speech by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, at Moscow Military District 21st Komsomol Conference held on an unspecified date in Moscow's Central House of the Soviet Army: "The Fathers' Exploits Lend Wings to the Sons"]

[Excerpts] Our monolithic Komsomol has always lived and continues to live by the deeds and concerns of the party and the people. The beating of the labor pulse of the country, which has entered the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan, can be clearly felt during your conference, as it can in the other Komsomol conferences now being held in districts and fleets.

The 2-year period of your work, which you are examining, has been packed with important political events and has made an appreciable mark on our life. They have been years of great victories by the Soviet people in communist building and the struggle to implement the 25th party congress decisions, years of labor enthusiasm and political ardor on the part of Soviet people and shock labor by Soviet young people on the leading construction projects of communism.

The Soviet Union's unshakable dedication to the cause of peace and extremely profound concern for mankind's future found vivid expression in the new Soviet initiatives set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin. These initiatives are an inspiring example of the high responsibility with which it is necessary to act to insure that people on earth acquire the guaranteed right to a peaceful life, and the way in which it is necessary to act.

Unfortunately, the process of relaxing international tension is being opposed by aggressive imperialist circles and the Beijing leaders who form a bloc with them. The NATO strategists are obstinately spurring on the arms race and seeking to violate the principle of equal security for the two sides and to insure military superiority for themselves. Their plans to deploy on the territory of West European countries American medium-range missiles targeted on the socialist countries and Soviet cities are particularly dangerous.

The present Chinese state's anti-Soviet policy poses a serious threat to peace. The treacherous attack on Socialist Vietnam and the frantic attempts to obtain modern types of weapons from NATO arsenals totally expose the true face of China's leaders.

Under conditions where imperialist reaction is imparting momentum to the arms race, it is necessary to be on the alert. While unanimously approving and supporting our state's new foreign policy initiatives, servicemen realize that their contribution to implementing the foreign policy course of Lenin's party is to further enhance combat readiness and intensify vigilance. The party is doing everything possible to insure that the armed forces have everything necessary to fulfill their lofty mission--to be the reliable guardian of socialism's gains. It is the task of personnel and the patriotic duty of each serviceman to skillfully master modern weapons and combat equipment.

Now, at the turn of the old and new training years, we note the increased combat skill of army and navy servicemen. The good work with which servicemen marked the training year that has just ended was a militant report to Lenin's party and the people. By persistently implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on strengthening the motherland's defense might, army and navy servicemen have taken a new step forward in combat improvement. Combat training tasks have been fulfilled to high standards in the branches of the armed forces and the categories of troops.

Your district's personnel have also worked with great intensity and fruitfully in the last training year. The exercises that were held showed the increased level of combat readiness and combat training in units and subunits.

The development of military matters and the creation of new combat equipment and weapons place on the agenda many questions associated with improving servicemen's training and education and molding ideological conviction and moral stability in them along with qualities such as creativity, initiative and courage. Komsomol members are also called upon to have their weighty say in all this. Right from the first days of the new training year it is exceptionally important to mobilize young servicemen to achieve high marks in combat training, especially in mastering combat equipment and weapons to high standards, and to heighten Komsomol members' personal responsibility for their specialized skills and the results of firings and missile launchings. To master equipment and weapons persistently and in a short time and to maintain them excellently--that is both what the regulations demand and the command of every Komsomol member's conscience.

The patriotic movement to scale new heights in combat improvement organically includes questions connected with strengthening military discipline. On the whole the level of discipline insures the fulfillment of the tasks facing us. Nevertheless, the increased complexity and the interdependence of those tasks compels us to use stricter criteria in approaching the assessment of order and organization.

The main focus of Komsomol organizations' efforts is creating a healthy moral climate in every subunit and strengthening friendship and army comradship. It is important to combat the slightest manifestations of nonregulation relations in military collectives and to wage an offensive struggle against such phenomena. Komsomol organizations, their nucleus--the Komsomol aktiv--and the young communists working in the Komsomol must speak out resolutely.

Discipline is a moral category. Concern for strengthening it is concern for molding in young people lofty moral qualities, decency, principledness, honesty and diligence. The tone here must be set by our Komsomol organizations, which have great opportunities for instilling in every soldier an active life stance and inculcating in him a conscious attitude toward fulfilling his constitutional duty to defend the motherland.

The core of communist education is molding a scientific world outlook in young people on the basis of profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory, V.I. Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy, the documents of the 25th CPSU Congress and 18th Komsomol Congress and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders. Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations have much to do to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers.

Komsomol organizations are called upon to instill in young servicemen a desire and inner requirement to persistently master the ideological wealth of party documents and to enhance their influence on the effectiveness of all measures designed to mold the Soviet serviceman's moral character.

To have moral fiber means for a serviceman viewing his own military labor as part of the nationwide struggle for communism and cultivating in himself the qualities of an ardent patriot and internationalist and the ability to stand up for his convictions, under conditions where imperialist propaganda is organizing anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaigns. What is demanded of Komsomol members is ideological steadfastness and implacability toward any intrigues by hostile forces. The Komsomol member must always and in all circumstances bear with dignity the lofty title of Komsomol member.